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part brachycephalic. The simplicity and purity of the autochthonous dolichocephalic race are succeeded by numerous crossings and mixtures.

Industry was profoundly modified. It was then that the domestication of animals, agriculture, as well as war for the possession of the soil, and religion, maintained and exploited as a powerful means of domination, made their appearance in occidental Europe.

This first invasion, which took place in the Robenhausian epoch, seems to have started from the region occupied by Asia Minor, Armenia and the Caucasus. It was preceded by the arrival, during the Tardenoisian epoch, of some less civilized hordes.

C. W. A. VEDITZ.

Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

Modern Europe, 1815-1899. By W. ALISON PHILLIPS, A. M. Crown 8vo. Pp. 575. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: Macmillan Company.

History of Intellectual Development on the Lines of Modern Evolution. By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER. Pp. 800, 355. Price, \$1.45. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1901.

Mr. Phillips's work constitutes the eighth volume of the series on European History under the direction of the general editor, Mr. Arthur Hassall. The third volume of the series, by Mr. Lodge, on "The Close of the Middle Ages," appeared some months ago, so that the present work brings this very useful and excellent series to its completion.

Like the other writers for the series, Mr. Phillips confines himself to political history. "I have been forced by lack of space to confine myself strictly to political history, to the neglect of those forces, economical, social or religious, in which the roots of politics are necessarily set," are words of his preface. The general character of the work is quite up to the others, if the author's point of view is conceded, which is throughout one from which the significance of events, rather than the events themselves, appear prominently. There is also an attempt to give unity to the entire subject, relating to events of the period to one central idea; by developing the progress of the century in Europe directly about the European system as a whole, "dealing with the internal affairs of states only in so far as they have an external effect." The keynote to the book is found in the attempt to establish a confederation of Europe, an idea which dominates, according to Mr. Phillips, the whole of the international politics of Europe in the nineteenth century.

A brief bibliographical note, five well chosen maps and an excellent working index, help to make the volume very useful to the general

student. As a text-book it has the merits of a good style and the absence of that overcrowding with detail which mars the usefulness of some of the other volumes of the series.

Mr. Crozier's "History of Intellectual Development Along the Lines of Modern Evolution," in three volumes, called forth very favorable comment some years ago when the first volume appeared. The third volume is now published. It is in many respects superior to the first, though it scarcely merits the high estimate given that volume by the *Westminster Review*, that the work promised, "when complete, to be the most important work of the kind issued since Comte's 'Positive Philosophy.'" Mr. Crozier decided to publish his third volume before the second, because, as he says, of his anxiety to give to the public his practical conclusions on present day affairs. The subject matter of the present volume is from its very nature extremely vast and complicated. To treat great problems of modern civilization, politics, education, government, society, etc., in a single volume is a gigantic undertaking, and rarely attempted with success unless the author be a John Morley or a Gladstone.

The author's division of his subject suggests the practical character of the work, and the attempt to impress upon the reader the doctrine of solving the problems of the present and the future by an intelligent appreciation of the evolution of the past. Part I deals with the nineteenth century, Part II with the twentieth. The practical statesman is treated in the light of the political and economic ideals of the day, and the chapter on practical politics follows hard on the chapter on the evolution of civilization. What the author calls the twentieth century problem—in England, France, and America—has a chapter in the second part, with a corresponding chapter for the reconstruction and reform in each of these countries. The other two chapters of this part of the work deal with the problem of education, the first being on "The Bible of the Nations and Secular Education," the second on "National Education."

The style is lucid and strong, and the marshaling of the facts shows a remarkable insight into the significance of modern systems and institutions.

WM. E. LINGELBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

Social Control. By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS, Ph. D. Pp. 463. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

In this volume Professor Ross has put important phenomena of social psychology under clear illumination. Professor Ross has long been recognized as one of the best writers on sociological themes. His